

Python MCQ (Multi Choice Questions)

Q. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

- a. 16
- b. 32
- c. 64
- d. None of these above

**Answer:** (d) None of these above

**Explanation:** The maximum possible length of an identifier is not defined in the python language. It can be of any number.

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Q. Who developed the Python language?

- a. Zim Den
- b. Guido van Rossum
- c. Niene Stom
- d. Wick van Rossum

**Answer:** (b) Guido van Rossum

**Explanation:** Python language was developed by Guido van Rossum in the Netherlands.

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Q. In which year was the Python language developed?

- a. 1995
- b. 1972
- c. 1981
- d. 1989

**Answer:** (d) 1989

**Explanation:** Python language was developed by Guido van Rossum in 1989.

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Q. In which language is Python written?

- a. English
- b. PHP
- c. C
- d. All of the above

**Answer:** (b) C

**Explanation:** Python is written in C programming language, and it is also called CPython.

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Q. Which one of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

- a. .py
- b. .python
- c. .p
- d. None of these

**Answer:** (a) .py

**Explanation:** ".py" is the correct extension of the Python file.

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Q. In which year was the Python 3.0 version developed?

- a. 2008
- b. 2000
- c. 2010
- d. 2005

**Answer:** (a) 2008

**Explanation:** Python 3.0 version was developed on December 3, 2008.

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Q. What do we use to define a block of code in Python language?

- a. Key
- b. Brackets
- c. Indentation
- d. None of these

**Answer:** (c) Indentation

**Explanation:** Python uses indentation to define blocks of code. Indentations are simply spaces or tabs used as an indicator that is part of the indent code child. As used in curly braces C, C++, and Java.

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Q. Which character is used in Python to make a single line comment?

- a. /
- b. //
- c. #
- d. !

**Answer:** (c) #

**Explanation:** "#" character is used in Python to make a single-line comment.

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Q. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the object-oriented programming concept in Python?

- a. Classes are real-world entities while objects are not real
- b. Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real
- c. Both objects and classes are real-world entities
- d. All of the above

**Answer:** (b) Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real

**Explanation:** None

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Q. Which of the following statements is correct in this python code?

- 1. class Name:
- 2. def \_\_init\_\_(javatpoint):
- 3. javajavatpoint = java
- 4. name1=Name("ABC")
- 5. name2=name1
  - a. It will throw the error as multiple references to the same object is not possible
  - b. id(name1) and id(name2) will have same value
  - c. Both name1 and name2 will have reference to two different objects of class Name
  - d. All of the above

**Answer:** (b) id(name1) and id(name2) will have same value

**Explanation:** "name1" and "name2" refer to the same object, so id(name1) and id(name2) will have the same value.

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Q. What is the method inside the class in python language?

- a. Object
- b. Function
- c. Attribute
- d. Argument

**Answer:** (b) Function

**Explanation:** Function is also known as the method.

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Q. Which of the following declarations is incorrect?

- a. `_x = 2`
- b. `__x = 3`
- c. `__xyz__ = 5`
- d. None of these

**Answer:** (d) None of these

**Explanation:** All declarations will execute successfully but at the expense of low readability.

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Q. Why does the name of local variables start with an underscore discouraged?

- a. To identify the variable
- b. It confuses the interpreter
- c. It indicates a private variable of a class
- d. None of these

**Answer:** (c) It indicates a private variable of a class

**Explanation:** Since there is no concept of private variables in Python language, the major underscore is used to denote variables that cannot be accessed from outside the class.

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Q. Which of the following is not a keyword in Python language?

- a. `val`
- b. `raise`
- c. `try`
- d. `with`

**Answer:** (a) `val`

**Explanation:** "val" is not a keyword in python language.

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Q. Which of the following statements is correct for variable names in Python language?

- a. All variable names must begin with an underscore.
- b. Unlimited length
- c. The variable name length is a maximum of 2.
- d. All of the above

**Answer:** (b) Unlimited length

**Explanation:** None

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Q. Which of the following declarations is incorrect in python language?

- a. `xyzp = 5,000,000`
- b. `x y z p = 5000 6000 7000 8000`
- c. `x,y,z,p = 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000`
- d. `x_y_z_p = 5,000,000`

**Answer:** (b) `x y z p = 5000 6000 7000 8000`

**Explanation:** Spaces are not allowed in variable names.

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Q. Which of the following words cannot be a variable in python language?

- a. `_val`
- b. `val`
- c. `try`
- d. `_try_`

**Answer:** (c) `try`

**Explanation:** "try" is a keyword.

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Q. Which of the following operators is the correct option for power(ab)?

- a.  $a \wedge b$
- b.  $a^{**}b$
- c.  $a \wedge \wedge b$
- d.  $a \wedge * b$

**Answer:** (b)  $a^{**}b$

**Explanation:** The power operator in python is  $a^{**}b$ , i.e.,  $2^{**}3=8$ .

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Q. Which of the following precedence order is correct in Python?

- a. Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction
- b. Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction, Parentheses, Exponential
- c. Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction, Parentheses, Exponential
- d. Exponential, Parentheses, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

**Answer:** (a) Parentheses, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

**Explanation:** PEMDAS (similar to BODMAS).

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Q. Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

- a. Division, Power, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction
- b. Division and Multiplication
- c. Subtraction and Division
- d. Power and Division

**Answer:** (b) Division and Multiplication

**Explanation:** None

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Q. Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?

- a. Division
- b. Subtraction
- c. Power
- d. Parentheses

**Answer:** (d) Parentheses

**Explanation:** PEMDAS (similar to BODMAS).

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Q. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python language?

- a. `val()`
- b. `print()`
- c. `print()`
- d. None of these

**Answer:** (b) `print()`

**Explanation:** The `print()` function is a built-in function in python language that prints a value directly to the system.

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Q. Study the following function:

`round(4.576)`

What will be the output of this function?

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 576
- d. 5

**Answer:** (d) 5